

Dangerous Course of Peking Splitters

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Soviet Government Statement

Events which have lately taken place in the People's Republic of China attest to the intention of the present Chinese leadership to carry matters to a further deterioration and exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union.

The Chinese authorities, exploiting the anti-Soviet political provocation staged in Moscow's Red Square on January 25 by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, are fanning hostile anti-Soviet hysteria, carrying it to the extreme form of rude high-handedness and physical violence against officials of the Embassy of the USSR, employees of other Soviet institutions and Soviet citizens in the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese press is systematically, day-in and day-out, publishing slanderous anti-Soviet articles, inflammatory slogans, which it is difficult to assess otherwise than as direct instigation of the population of Peking and other Chinese towns to outrages against Soviet representatives, to violence against Soviet men and women.

Since January 26, mobs have gathered outside the Soviet Embassy day and night, demonstrations and processions have been organised, which are sharply hostile, anti-Soviet in character.

Demonstrations are marked by rude abuse against the Soviet Union and the Soviet people;

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threats are shouted of "overthrowing" the Soviet Government and "making short work" of Soviet statesmen and political leaders.

Mobs of Chinese citizens deceived by anti-Soviet propaganda riot outside the Soviet Embassy, building fires in which they burn Soviet people in effigy. They throw lighted torches onto the territory of the Soviet Embassy creating the danger of fire.

The cynicism of what is now taking place in Peking surpasses even the actions of the Chiang Kai-shek authorities in the grimmest period of their reactionary rule.

Despite the protests and demands of the Soviet side through diplomatic channels, the PRC Government has taken no steps to end offences.

What is more, the Chinese authorities defend such offences and even try to pass them off as "activities of the revolutionary masses."

In full conformity with this position of the Chinese authorities, new scandalous acts of lawlessness and violence were committed against Embassy officials and employees of other Soviet institutions in Peking on February 2. That day provocateurs detained two cars in which Soviet diplomats were riding to the Chinese civil aviation agency to purchase tickets for women and children, members of the families of Embassy officials and employees of other Soviet institutions in Peking, returning home because of the unbearable conditions created for their stay in China. For 16 hours the rampant crowd subjected this party of Soviet diplomats to foul abuse, insults, threats of physical violence and other methods of psychological terror.

The Soviet Embassy immediately notified the Chinese Foreign Ministry of these outrages against Soviet people. The acting Soviet Chargé d'Affaires repeatedly demanded a meeting with a representative of the Foreign Ministry. However, this official agency of the Chinese Government, whose duty is to ensure normal conditions for the activity of foreign missions, far from taking any steps, virtually became an accomplice in this provocation. The acting Soviet Chargé d'Affaires was demonstratively denied a meeting with any official of the Ministry; the telephones, through which the Soviet Embassy tried to contact the Foreign Ministry, were even cut off.

An official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry who arrived at the scene of the provocation demanded that the Soviet officials, who were being subjected to insults, should leave their car, thus seeking to deliver them into the hands of the riotous crowd.

Recently, there have been a number of other cases of impermissibly rude treatment of Soviet officials. On February 1, four members of the staff of the Soviet Embassy were attacked in a near-by street.

An anti-Soviet provocation was also staged at the Peking airport. A huge crowd gathered at the airport on January 31 at the time a Soviet plane with Soviet specialists on board was to land at the airport on the way to Vietnam, which is fighting against American aggression. The crowd was carrying anti-Soviet slogans. The Soviet people were prevented from leaving the plane and the plane, in violation of safety regulations, refuelled with people on board, thus

endangering their lives.

All these actions—without precedent in the history of diplomatic relations—against official representatives of another state took place in an atmosphere of not only connivance but also direct instigation on the part of Chinese officials and institutions. Moreover, the facts show that official authorities in China were the organisers of these provocations.

It has been demonstrated by history more than once that unbridled anti-Sovietism and fanning of enmity and hatred for the Soviet Union have never produced anything but dishonour and disgrace for anyone. Undoubtedly this will be the case.

The Soviet Government strongly protests to the Government of the People's Republic of China at the lawlessness and outrages against Soviet people in Peking. It categorically insists on the Chinese authorities taking, in conformity with generally accepted standards of international law, the most urgent steps to ensure the full safety of officials of the Embassy of the USSR, other Soviet institutions in Peking and members of their families, strictly punishing the organisers of provocations against Soviet people and giving a guarantee that there will be no repetition of such actions in the future.

The Government of the People's Republic of China bears the entire responsibility for possible consequences of the acts of lawlessness against the Soviet Embassy and citizens of the Soviet Union on the territory of the People's Republic of China.

The actions by the Chinese authorities arouse

the just indignation of Soviet men and women. The Soviet Government deems it necessary to warn the Chinese Government that the restraint and patience of the Soviet people are not boundless.

The Soviet Union reserves the right to take steps, as may be prompted by the situation, for the protection of the safety of its citizens and its lawful interests.

On February 4, the USSR Foreign Ministry forwarded the text of the Statement to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Moscow.

(PRAVDA, FEBRUARY 5, 1967)

On Anti-Soviet Policy of Mao Tse-tung and His Group

During the past half a century our Party and our people had more than once to withstand vehement attacks of hostile forces on the first socialist state in the history of mankind. But if we omit the periods of war, the periods of direct armed aggression against the Soviet Union, we can say that never before has such a fierce campaign been conducted against it as the one launched by the present leaders of China.

The aggravation of Soviet-Chinese relations, brought about by the policy of the leading grouping of the Communist Party of China, has its own history. It is well known to the socialist countries, to the fraternal Parties, to world public opinion as a whole. Also widely known is the stand of our Party and the Soviet Government on this important question. We persistently and steadfastly adhered to the line of normalising relations with China, and striving to secure a return to the road of friendship and cooperation, we did everything possible to promote united action of our two countries and Parties in the struggle against imperialism, and, above all, in giving support to the Vietnamese people heroically repelling American aggression.

Thereby lay the gist of the numerous proposals and initiatives of the CPSU Central

Committee and the Soviet Government on concrete measures to develop Soviet-Chinese cooperation in politics and economy, on talks and meetings, which could pave the way to improvement of relations both along state and Party lines. This is the gist of our policy, invariably aimed at safeguarding the lawful interests of the People's Republic of China in the international arena, at ensuring the most favourable conditions for the building of socialism in China, as in the other socialist states. This, finally, is the reason for the restraint and patience manifested by our Party and why for a long time we unilaterally refused to engage in open polemics, even when confronted with obviously hostile démarches on the part of the Chinese leadership.

It is common knowledge, however, that peace and accord require the goodwill of both sides and not of one alone. What was the will of Mao Tse-tung and his grouping? It is generally known that all the proposals of our Party and Government, aimed at improving relations, were constantly rejected in an ever ruder and increasingly impertinent form. The policy of Peking assumed an ever more hostile nature. Even where internationalist duty and the entire logics of events dictated the need of putting the differences aside and uniting for joint action against imperialism, a struggle was whipped up for all sorts of far-fetched reasons, and sometimes without any reason at all, inside the socialist community and the communist movement, a struggle spearheaded against the CPSU and the Soviet Union. The Mao Tse-tung group openly steered a course of

systematically thwarting the steps taken by the Soviet Union in the international arena together with other socialist nations to safeguard the interests of world socialism, the revolutionary movement, universal peace, a course of splitting the communist and liberation movements and the international democratic organisations. Furthermore, Peking began to make ever more persistent attempts to conduct subversive activity against the socialist countries and the Communist Parties, interfering in their internal affairs and organising its split-away groups in several Parties.

The time has long passed when the policy of Mao Tse-tung's group could seem to be an expression of ideological differences, discussions within the framework of the communist movement. This group did not confine itself to attack the line of the CPSU and other fraternal Parties, it went over to open political struggle against our country, against our Party and our people.

After the 11th Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee, held last summer, and at the outset of the so-called cultural revolution, this struggle entered a new, even more dangerous phase. As is known it reached particular intensity lately.

One of the main directions of the Mao Tse-tung leadership's anti-Soviet activity is slanderous propaganda. It maliciously distorts every foreign policy step of the Soviet Government, dictated by concern for the interests of peace and socialism. The press and broadcasting stations of China are trying might and main to fling mud at our people and our Party. Furthermore,

Chinese propaganda has been calling on the Soviet people for months on end to overthrow the existing system, to hoist the "banner of Mao Tse-tung in Red Square," to establish in the USSR a "new order" modelled after the one imposed by Mao Tse-tung in China.

Matters are not, however, confined to mendacious propaganda which in tone and filthy methods exceeds anything the enemies of our Party and of our people had ever dared to undertake. The Chinese leadership has embarked upon the road of direct anti-Soviet actions and provocations. The Soviet Embassy in Peking has become their permanent target. A fresh orgy, lasting for a fortnight, was recently staged at its walls, creating absolutely intolerable conditions for the work of the Embassy personnel.

The Chinese authorities go to such lengths in their shameless violations of the existing norms and customs of international law which even the most reactionary imperialist governments had rarely permitted themselves.

At present the "geography" of such provocations has been considerably expanded. Mao Tse-tung and his entourage are obviously endeavouring to carry out their adventurist threat to introduce "Red Guards" methods of political hooliganism into the international arena. The Chinese representatives, acting on instructions from Peking, tried to stage anti-Soviet rioting in Hanoi, Paris, Baghdad, Algiers, Pnom-Penh, and other cities. Furthermore, Moscow was selected as the venue for one such provocation, and in Moscow—such a sacred place for all working people as Red Square and the Lenin Mausoleum.

This list of outrages is being augmented by new ones every day. Suffice it to recall such facts as the unprecedented outrages of "Red Guards" at the Peking airport during the departure for home of the families of Soviet citizens, the vicious acts against Soviet train crews servicing railway trains on the Moscow-Peking line. The Soviet personnel, passing through China to Vietnam to assist in the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, is becoming the target of Chinese provocations and insults.

The present leaders of China are trying to create the impression of "popular indignation" by drawing scores of thousands of people into anti-Soviet manifestations, deceiving them by cock-and-bull stories about "bloody assaults in the USSR," fabricated by Mao's retinue. All the propaganda machine of China is today concentrated on this goal. It daily incites passions with tales about "unprecedented atrocities" allegedly perpetrated against Chinese citizens in Moscow, directly instigates crowds of teen-agers and youth with the slogan "blood for blood," threatening to demand "payment of the blood debt." But the true organisers of provocations, who control and direct the actions of the young people, and who, therefore, bear full responsibility for them, will not be able to hide behind the backs of the "Red Guards" and "rebels."

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Many people all over the world, who are following the anti-Soviet campaign launched by the Chinese leaders, cannot take in the fact that its organisers and inspirers are not imperialists this

time, not a capitalist state, but politicians who call themselves Communists. This indeed is amazing and can hardly be conceived. The more important it is, therefore, to analyse the reasons of this monstrous Peking paradox.

What, in fact, do the organisers of this hate campaign against the Soviet Union seek to achieve?

The facts show that the people, who today direct the policy of China, have set themselves the aim not only of bringing up the Chinese people in a spirit of enmity towards the USSR, but of aggravating Soviet-Chinese relations to the limit, and in the final count, of bringing them to a complete rupture. However, fearing responsibility for the consequences of such a step, they dare not act openly, and strive to provoke the Soviet Union to break off these relations in order to deceive world public opinion, to deceive the Chinese people, to convince them that it is our country allegedly and not the Mao Tse-tung group that bears the guilt for aggravating Soviet-Chinese relations. This, specifically, was the essence of the speeches of Chou En-lai and Chen Yi at the anti-Soviet meeting held in Peking the other day.

Another question arises in this connection: Why does the Mao Tse-tung group need such aggravation and what goals does it pursue? The answer to this question should be sought in the entire nationalistic, great-power policy of the present Chinese leadership.

It was already obvious a few years ago that this policy inevitably prods the Mao Tse-tung group to aggravate relations with the Marxist-

Leninist Parties, and primarily with the CPSU. Having embarked upon the nationalistic, great-power course, this group started an effort to subject the socialist camp and the world revolutionary movement to its interests, to impose its political line upon them, signifying a break with Marxism-Leninism.

The great international prestige of our Party, its consistent struggle for Leninist relations in the communist movement, based on equality and fraternity, this is what made the Chinese leaders regard the CPSU as the main obstacle to their great-power goals.

Naturally, in its endeavour to subject the other socialist countries and fraternal Parties, the entire revolutionary and liberation movement to its nationalistic, great-power interests, the Chinese leadership banked at all costs on discrediting the Soviet Union and our Leninist Party.

Nor is there any doubt that one direct reason for the anti-Soviet policy and propaganda of the present Chinese leadership is a desire to divert the attention of the Chinese people from the privations and difficulties they are experiencing, from the numerous mistakes and failures in the domestic and foreign policy of China. Here we are actually confronted with the old, hackneyed method of all uncrupulous politicians, suffering bankruptcy. If matters steadily deteriorate, if their political actions suffer one failure after another, the only way out for such people is to place the blame at the door of the "enemies," both "internal" and, especially, "external." This precisely is the principle applied today by the Peking leaders.

It is by no means accidental that they fired their first shots in the political war against the Soviet state and the CPSU shortly after the collapse of the ill-starred course of the "big leap" and "people's communes." As the scope of setbacks in domestic policy and the failure of the foreign policy line pursued by the CPC leadership, which led the country to isolation, became clearer, the intensity of the anti-Soviet campaign grew more and more. The farther it departed from the principles of scientific socialism, the louder and more persistent was the outcry of the Peking propaganda that this departure was allegedly being effected by the Soviet Union, that our country "was betraying the interests of the revolution," "restoring capitalism."

Soon Chinese propaganda began to ring of pure nationalism and even racialism. By advancing territorial claims to the Soviet Union, the leadership of the CPC set before itself the goal of further inciting chauvinistic moods in the Chinese people. The slanderous propaganda began to be augmented more and more extensively by various anti-Soviet acts and provocations. By creating, in every way possible, the impression in the Chinese people that they are surrounded by enemies on all sides, the Peking rulers seek to rally them together on nationalistic lines, to distract the masses of working people from the actual problems confronting the country and to justify the military-bureaucratic dictatorship of Mao Tse-tung and his yes-men.

Yet another important motive of Peking's anti-Soviet policy is lately increasingly coming

to the fore. The essence of the domestic political course which is being insistently and stubbornly promoted by Mao Tse-tung and those who think like him is now obvious. Actually, it is a frontal attack against the socialist gains of the Chinese people during which the very ideals of socialism are being shamelessly distorted and trampled underfoot. It was precisely to cover up and "ideologically" to substantiate this policy that the Peking rulers had needed to launch fierce attacks against the countries where socialism is being really built and against the Parties which are really following the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the ideals of scientific socialism.

In the atmosphere of tense struggle inside the Party and the people, Mao Tse-tung's group needed this slander precisely in the interests of the struggle for power. Mao Tse-tung simply could not have remained in power without such slander, for the Soviet Union's successes in communist construction and the successes in socialist construction in other countries expose his apostasy and the bankruptcy of his political line.

It is an obvious fact, for instance, that as a result of Mao Tse-tung's economic ventures the Chinese leadership had in effect to abandon the plans of China's economic development, abandon the build-up of the material and technical basis of socialism and to openly renounce the course of raising the living standards of working people. In these conditions the Peking rulers could think of nothing better than to try to make a virtue of need, and to declare economic development and concern for improving the people's welfare as something "anti-socialist" and "bourgeois."

In the field of theory they had little trouble substantiating this idea by firing against Marxist-Leninist science another broadside of Mao Tse-tung's quotations ("In production to strive for high indicators and in life to stick to a low level," "Poverty is good," "It is terrible to think of the time when all people will be rich," etc.) But since the practice of world socialism fully contradicts such directives and conceptions of socialism, the Chinese leaders started a slander campaign against the USSR and other socialist countries declaring their struggle for economic progress, for raising the living and cultural standards of the people as "revisionism," "economism" and even "restoration of capitalism." For the greater the economic successes of the Soviet Union, the better the life of the Soviet people, the greater is the fear of Mao Tse-tung and his group for the destinies of their special line, the stronger the opposition to this line in China itself. Thus, the more vicious the slander against the Soviet Union, the more reckless the anti-Soviet provocations.

The same applies to other problems the CPC leaders come up against. Meeting with mounting opposition to their policy they launched a fierce campaign of repressions and mass suppression of those who think otherwise.

Obliging "theoreticians" from Mao Tse-tung's entourage have tried to declare lawlessness, arbitrariness and coercion against their own Party and the broad masses of workers, peasants and intelligentsia "genuine" dictatorship of the proletariat, "genuine" socialism. But this, too, required slandering of the Soviet Union and other

countries of socialism which are consistently advancing along the Leninist road—the road of developing socialist democracy, consolidating legality, expanding the participation of working people in the settlement of all public and state affairs.

The entire practice of the CPSU and the other Communist Parties, which are consistently developing the Leninist norms of inner-party life, strengthening principles of collective leadership and strictly adhering to democratic principles in the activities of all Party organisations from top to bottom naturally creates a danger to Mao Tse-tung and his power, for Mao Tse-tung's group has long been attacking its own party. The most elementary norms and principles of inner-party life—electivity of party bodies, responsibility of leaders to the Party and party organisations, publicity in the discussion of the party line, etc. have been trampled underfoot in China. The Mao Tse-tung personality cult has reached the absurd, has become nothing but idolatry.

Lately, under the flag of the "cultural revolution" party organisations are being consistently routed, party cadres persecuted and annihilated by detachments of Mao Tse-tung's storm troopers with the support of the army and security bodies. To justify all this and silence the Chinese Communists who cannot but compare happenings in China with the practice of other Communist Parties, the Mao Tse-tung group had to smear the CPSU Leninist line and to level the absurd charges of "revisionism" against it.

The Mao Tse-tung group had similar motives when organising the slander campaign against

the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It has broken with the cardinal principles of socialist foreign policy—internationalism, a readiness to support other socialist countries and to struggle jointly with them against imperialism, a striving to defend peace, struggle for the prevention of a world war, good neighbourly relations with all peaceloving countries and especially with countries which have freed themselves from the colonialist yoke. It is not surprising that the Chinese leadership has found it necessary to attack these Leninist principles of foreign policy, declare them revisionist and to slanderously assert that the policy of the socialist countries is a policy of "collusion" with imperialism, of "surrender to the class enemy."

The history of the working-class movement shows that renegades from Marxism have always nurtured a blind hatred for the banner which they had betrayed. The Mao Tse-tung group is no exception in this respect. One of the main objectives of the anti-Soviet hysteria now whipped up is to keep the Chinese people away from genuine Marxism-Leninism, from the experience of world socialism. In the present conditions this experience is not only alien to the Chinese leaders but is dangerous to them because a knowledge of this experience would only show the Communist Party and people of China how far their leaders had departed from the interests of the revolution and socialism. That is why the Chinese leadership had to isolate their country, erect a "Chinese Wall" to keep their people away from the socialist community, from the entire

progressive world public.

We are witnessing precisely such self-isolation. Peking is conducting a hostile policy not only against the Soviet Union but also against other socialist countries. All fraternal Parties, the entire Communist movement, the international democratic organisations and movements have become the target of the splitting intrigues of Mao Tse-tung's group. The subversive activities of this group are directed also against the young national states, against the forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America struggling for national liberation.

Mao Tse-tung's fallacious policy has led the country into an impasse. Seeing no way out, the Chinese leadership plunges from one venture to another. Its anti-Sovietism is precisely one such venture.

The anti-Soviet campaign of the Chinese leaders is effected in the most outrageous, truly hooliganistic forms. But this seeming offensiveness should not delude anyone. In effect, the actions of Mao Tse-tung's grouping are prompted by their fear of their own Party and their own people. The latest events show that the Peking leaders have sufficient grounds for such fear. The "cultural revolution" has brought out the great scope of the dissatisfaction of workers, peasants and intelligentsia, dissatisfaction that has spread even to the army and the youth on which Mao Tse-tung's group is staking. The events which had started under the flag of the "cultural revolution" have actually developed into a fierce struggle for retention of power by Mao Tse-tung and his followers. Their policy

shows that for the sake of power they are ready to sacrifice everything—the interests of socialism, the interests of their people and the interests of the revolution.

This is vividly illustrated by the transition of Mao Tse-tung's group to the positions of rabid anti-Sovietism. This course signifies first of all a blow at the Chinese Communist Party itself, at the Chinese people. At all stages of the Chinese revolution, the Soviet Union's fraternal aid and support have been an important source of the victories of the Communists and all working people of China. Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries have helped the Chinese people to start building socialism and to achieve considerable successes in this difficult cause. Alliance with our country has always created for China a reliable guarantee against imperialist intervention and aggression. By disrupting these historical ties and becoming heralds of anti-Sovietism the Peking rulers are dooming China's working people to serious additional difficulties, and isolate their country from its natural allies and friends. The conclusion suggests itself that Peking is now looking for new allies.

In this world public opinion today rightly sees an important source of the anti-Soviet campaign started by Mao Tse-tung's group since hatred for the Soviet Union has always been the common ground that united the enemies of socialism. And it is not fortuitous that interest in China has grown so much among imperialist reactionary quarters where the prospects and possibilities of rapprochement with that country are being dis-

cussed with growing persistence.

Many facts show that these intentions are meeting with a response in Mao Tse-tung's group. A re-orientation of China's economic ties from the socialist to the capitalist world has been underway for quite a few years now. Peking's political contacts with imperialist powers, including the USA, are becoming increasingly more frequent and regular.

But the main thing is that already today Mao Tse-tung and his entourage are by their policy rendering an invaluable service to the imperialists. This group has actually substituted the struggle against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and against the communist movement for the struggle against imperialism. Thereby, it is weakening the front of anti-imperialist forces and aggravating the entire political situation in Asia. All this deals a blow into the back, first of all, of the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American aggressors.

Imperialist quarters fully approve of this line of Mao Tse-tung's grouping. The *Washington Post* wrote that officials in Washington believe that Mao serves American interests and therefore even think of cultivating Maoism as a means of bringing pressure to bear on Moscow.

The *US News & World Report* magazine wrote in this connection that the United States is banking on Mao and that American officials are inclined to prefer victory of Mao Tse-tung in his struggle to destroy the more moderate elements, because this would mean more trouble for Soviet Russia.

Such is the reaction of imperialist quarters to

Mao Tse-tung's policy which Peking propaganda is presenting as the latest in "revolutionarism." Such praise by the class enemy is yet another proof of the extent to which the domestic and foreign policy of Mao Tse-tung and his group contradicts the interests of socialism, the interests of the revolution and plays into the hands of imperialism, above all, United States imperialism.

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The latest events confirm once again the high degree of political maturity and self-control of our Party and the entire Soviet people. These events have again demonstrated the lofty internationalist traits of our people, who with bitterness and pain witness the present events in China and who sincerely sympathise with the Chinese people, the Communist Party of that country now living through such a tragedy.

At the same time the latest events re-affirmed the unanimous support given by all Communists, by all working people of our country to the line of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the decisions of the December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, as well as their determination to give a crushing rebuff to all splitters and provocateurs.

These days the hearts of Soviet people are full of wrath and just indignation. Firm warnings to the Chinese provocateurs have been voiced at numerous meetings in towns and villages. The Soviet people unanimously support the stand of

their government outlined in the statements of February 4 and 9, containing a principled appraisal of the latest actions of the Chinese authorities.

Persisting in its anti-Soviet policy, Mao Tse-tung's group will only further demonstrate the depth of its fall, show the extent which its political degeneration has reached.

The international isolation of Mao Tse-tung's grouping is increasing with every passing day, the world communist movement and upright people in all countries are more and more indignant over Peking's adventurist course and its anti-Soviet position.

Needless to say Mao Tse-tung's grouping will not be able endlessly to deceive the Chinese people and Chinese Communists. As was rightly stated by Moscow workers in their protest resolution presented to the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, "Mao Tse-tung and his clique will have to answer in full to the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists, to the entire progressive mankind for their shameful, criminal actions aimed at undermining the friendship of the Chinese and Soviet peoples."

The entire international communist movement now asks: where will Mao Tse-tung's group move?

Everything goes to show that it is preparing the People's Republic of China for further adventuristic actions in both domestic and foreign policy, not excluding fresh provocations against the Soviet Union either.

Having replaced the struggle against imperialism by struggle against the Soviet Union, against

the entire socialist community, against the international communist and liberation movements, Mao Tse-tung's group is inflicting great damage to the cause of world socialism, to the Chinese people themselves and the cause of building socialism in China. The anti-Leninist adventurist policy of this group holds out for the Chinese people only the prospect of a further aggravation of economic difficulties, falling living standards, a worsening of the international situation and the prospect of China's complete isolation from the socialist community.

But the Chinese people, the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party have, objectively, also another prospect. This is the prospect of improving relations with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, with all socialist countries and Communist Parties, the prospect of joint struggle in the ranks of the socialist community against imperialism, the prospect of economic development and rectifying previous errors in agriculture and industry, and raising on this basis the people's living standards, the prospect of asserting Marxist-Leninist norms in the life of the Chinese Communist Party and the establishment of socialist legality in the People's Republic of China.

In other words, the prospect of developing along the road outlined by the Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, by the documents of the international meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties. This Marxist-Leninist prospect meets the vital interests of the Chinese people, People's China and the Chinese Communist Party.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people want precisely this prospect to triumph, want the People's Republic of China to take this correct road.

(PRAVDA, FEBRUARY 16, 1967)

Expose Ideology and Policy of Mao Tse-tung Group

*Excerpt from the Speech Made by
L. I. Brezhnev at a Meeting in Gorky on
January 13, 1967*

The communist movement and the revolutionary movement as a whole could have scored much greater successes but for the splitting, disorganising activities of the present leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The decisions of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the CPC Central Committee and the political campaign that is going on in China in the guise of a "great cultural revolution" show that the great-power, anti-Soviet policy of Mao Tse-tung and his group has entered a new, dangerous phase.

This policy is directed not only against the Soviet Union, our Party and people. The splitting line of the Chinese leaders is harming the unity and cohesion of all Communist and Workers' Parties. It is harming the interests of the embattled Vietnamese people, preventing the establishment of a united anti-imperialist front. One cannot but see that the present course of Mao Tse-tung and his group is damaging the interests of the Chinese people themselves—the workers, the

peasants, the intellectuals, what a blow it is to the Communist Party of China. This is a great tragedy for all real Communists in China, and we express our deep sympathy to them.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to follow unswervingly the course of friendship and internationalist solidarity with the Communist Party of China, with the People's Republic of China.

By exposing the ideology and policy of the present Peking leaders which have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism, we are struggling not against the CPC, not against China, but for the Communist Party of China, for bringing it back to the road of internationalism, for its unity with all fraternal Parties on the principled basis of Marxism-Leninism, of the general line of the communist movement.

The striving for united action in defence of common goals, for consolidation of cohesion is, probably, the most characteristic feature of the communist movement in our days. In the present situation the Communists of the whole world face quite a few problems which have to be considered and solved jointly. These problems are connected with the development of the world system of socialism and with new phenomena in the international working-class movement, in the national-liberation struggle of peoples and, of course, with the aggressive policy of imperialists.

Of late, many fraternal Parties have been pointing out with ever growing insistence that the conditions are ripe for a new international meeting of Communists. Most of the Parties have already expressed themselves in favour of such

a meeting. Our Party welcomes this idea. Naturally such a meeting must be preceded by large-scale preparatory work, broad consultations and creative discussions of pressing problems of our time.

We all know that a principled Marxist-Leninist line and a firm and flexible foreign policy are needed to protect the interests of our country in the international arena, the interests of world socialism and peace. These are the questions which the Central Committee and the Soviet Government are carefully considering in their day-to-day work.

The main source of our strength and international prestige is the economic and defensive might of our country, the ideological and political unity of the people, the monolithic strength of Soviet society. And all this is created by the work, the knowledge, the will, the political activity of our workers, collective farmers, intellectuals.

The mighty support of the Party and the entire Soviet people makes our foreign policy invincible, helps us emerge with honour from every test, overcome the intrigues of enemies. This support is the main guarantee of new successes in our struggle for peace, freedom and happiness of the peoples.

(PRAVDA, JANUARY 14, 1967)